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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-533-817, C-533-818, A-560-805, C-560-806, A-580-836, C-580-837]

Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from India, Indonesia, and the Republic of Korea; Continuation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: As a result of determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on certain cut-to-length carbon-quality steel plate (CTL plate) from India, Indonesia, and the Republic of Korea (Korea) would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing notice of the continuation of the AD and CVD orders.

DATES: Applicable **[INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE *FEDERAL REGISTER*]**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terre Keaton Stefanova, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, or John Conniff, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1280 and (202) 482-1009, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 1, 2016, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the sunset reviews of the AD and CVD orders¹ on CTL plate from India, Indonesia, and Korea, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).² On December 1, 2016, the ITC instituted its review of the orders.³

As a result of these sunset reviews, Commerce found that revocation of the AD orders on CTL plate from India, Indonesia, and Korea would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.⁴ Commerce also found that revocation of the CVD orders on CTL plate from India, Indonesia, and Korea would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies.⁵ Commerce, therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the dumping margins and countervailable subsidy rates likely to prevail should the AD and CVD orders, respectively, be revoked.

On March 2, 2018, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, the ITC published its determination that revocation of the AD and CVD orders on CTL plate from India, Indonesia,

¹ See *Notice of Amendment of Final Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Orders: Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate Products from France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, and the Republic of Korea*, 65 FR 6585 (February 10, 2000); see also *Notice of Amended Final Determinations: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate From India and the Republic of Korea*; and *Notice of Countervailing Duty Orders: Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate From France, India, Indonesia, Italy, and the Republic of Korea*, 65 FR 6587 (February 10, 2000) (collectively, orders).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year ("Sunset") Reviews*, 81 FR 86697 (December 1, 2016) (*Notice of Initiation*).

³ See *Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from India, Indonesia, and Korea; Institution of a Five-Year Reviews*, 81 FR 86725 (December 1, 2016).

⁴ See *Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from India, Indonesia, and the Republic of Korea: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 82 FR 18895 (April 24, 2017).

⁵ See *Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from India, Indonesia, and the Republic of Korea: Final Results of Expedited Third Sunset Reviews of Countervailing Duty Orders*, 82 FR 16790 (April 6, 2017).

and Korea would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁶

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by the orders are certain hot-rolled carbon-quality steel: (1) universal mill plates (*i.e.*, flat-rolled products rolled on four faces or in a closed box pass, of a width exceeding 150 mm but not exceeding 1250 mm, and of a nominal or actual thickness of not less than 4 mm, which are cut-to length (not in coils) and without patterns in relief), of iron or non-alloy quality steel; and (2) flat-rolled products, hot-rolled, of a nominal or actual thickness of 4.75 mm or more and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness, and which are cut-to-length (not in coils). Steel products included in the scope of the order are of rectangular, square, circular, or other shape and of rectangular or non-rectangular cross section where such non-rectangular cross-section is achieved subsequent to the rolling process (*i.e.*, products which have been “worked after rolling”) – for example, products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges. Steel products that meet the noted physical characteristics that are painted, varnished, or coated with plastic or other non-metallic substances are included within the scope. Also, specifically included in the scope of the orders are high strength, low alloy (HSLA) steels. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum.

Steel products included in the scope, regardless of Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) definitions, are products in which: (1) iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements, (2) the carbon content is two percent or less, by

⁶ See *Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from India, Indonesia, and Korea; Determinations*, 83 FR 9027 (March 2, 2018).

weight, and (3) none of the elements listed below is equal to or exceeds the quantity, by weight, respectively indicated: 1.80 percent of manganese, or 1.50 percent of silicon, or 1.00 percent of copper, or 0.50 percent of aluminum, or 1.25 percent of chromium, or 0.30 percent of cobalt, or 0.40 percent of lead, or 1.25 percent of nickel, or 0.30 percent of tungsten, or 0.10 percent of molybdenum, or 0.10 percent of niobium, or 0.41 percent of titanium, or 0.15 percent of vanadium, or 0.15 percent zirconium. All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not equal or exceed any one of the levels listed above, are within the scope of the orders unless otherwise specifically excluded.

The following products are specifically excluded from the orders: (1) products clad, plated, or coated with metal, whether or not painted, varnished or coated with plastic or other non-metallic substances; (2) SAE grades (formerly AISI grades) of series 2300 and above; (3) products made to ASTM A710 and A736 or their proprietary equivalents; (4) abrasion-resistant steels (*i.e.*, USS AR 400, USS AR 500); (5) products made to ASTM A202, A225, A514 grade S, A517 grade S, or their proprietary equivalents; (6) ball bearing steels; (7) tool steels; and (8) silicon manganese steel or silicon electric steel.

Imports of steel plate are currently classified in the HTSUS under subheadings 7208.40.3030, 7208.40.3060, 7208.51.0030, 7208.51.0045, 7208.51.0060, 7208.52.0000, 7208.53.0000, 7208.90.0000, 7210.70.3000, 7210.90.9000, 7211.13.0000, 7211.14.0030, 7211.14.0045, 7211.90.0000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7225.40.3050, 7225.40.7000, 7225.50.6000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.91.5000, 7226.91.7000, 7226.91.8000, and 7226.99.0000. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written description of the merchandise covered by the orders is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the AD and CVD orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(a), Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the AD and CVD orders on CTL plate from India, Indonesia, and Korea.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD and CVD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise. The effective date of continuation of these orders will be the date of publication in the *Federal Register* of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of these orders not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation.

These five-year (sunset) reviews and this notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) of the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: March 6, 2018.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary

*for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations,
performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the
Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

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